**Unallotted Tracts that border the Old 1897 Riverbed**

Unallotted lands are those lands that remains after the allotments and were not sold by the Department of Interior with the approval of the Nations.

**Tribal ownership of the Nations stem back to the Cherokee Treaty of New Echota, in 1835, and the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek between the U.S. and the Choctaw Nation in 1830. Chickasaw participation in ownership dates to the Treaty of January 17, 1837.**

Unallotted tracts that border the old 1897 riverbed plus the accretion of the dry bed acreages that were part of the old riverbed that was never allotted or sold, were part of  PUBLIC LAW 107–331—DEC. 13, 2002, ‘Cherokee, Choctaw, and Chickasaw Nations Claims Settlement Act’’. SEC. 605. (2) SPECIAL PROVISIONS.— (C)  The Indian Nations do not relinquish any right, title, or interest in any lands or minerals of certain Unallotted tracts which are identified in the official records of the Eastern Oklahoma Regional Office, Bureau of Indian Affairs. The disclaimer to be filed by the Secretary of the Interior under section 605(b) (1) of this title shall reflect the legal description of the unallotted tracts retained by the Nations.

These tracts are now being survey by the Bureau of Land Management, Cadastral Survey Office. Once these plat's have undergone finalization by the BLM, they will provide a metes and bounds description of the lands remaining pursuant to section 605.

Section 27 of the 1906 act states in relevant part: "That the lands belonging to the Cherokee, Choctaw, Creek, Chickasaw and Seminole Tribes, upon the dissolution of said tribes, shall not become public lands nor property of the United States, but shall be held in trust by the United States for the use and benefit of the Indians respectively comprised each of said tribes" *Footnote from Associate Solicitor, Indian Affairs Memorandun August 10, 1982.*